










# 2023-24 CURRICULUM MAP FOR HISTORY









## YEAR 9

<p>HALF TERM 1: The First World War</p> <p>How did Europe <i>change</i> between 1914 and 1918?</p> <p><u>KQ1 - What were the challenges facing Europe in 1914?</u></p> <p>The balance of power in Europe in 1914 – Otto Van Bismarck – Kaiser Wilhelm II - Germany and the Triple Alliance- France and Russia – The Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71 – Russian expansionism - Britain and the Triple Entente - Austria-Hungary’s empire – the Balkans</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reading sheets</li> <li>2. Knowledge organisers</li> <li>3. Contemporary sources</li> <li>4. Interpretations</li> </ol>
<p><u>KQ2 - Why did WW1 start?</u></p> <p>-The events of the 28<sup>th</sup> June 1914 – Archduke Franz Ferdinand’s visit to Sarajevo and his assassination – the Black Hand Gang - The July crisis - The Schlieffen Plan - The beginning of trench warfare – the Western Front</p> <p><u>KQ3 - What was life like on the Western Front?</u></p> <p>The reasons for trench warfare – ‘No Man’s Land’ – the war of attrition – use of heavy artillery and poison gas - life in the trenches – the Battle of Verdun – the Battle of the Somme – General Haig’s legacy</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Writing Revolution sentence strategies; fragments, scrambled sentences, four sentence types, <i>because, but, so</i>. Complete sentences using subordinating conjunctions, identify appositives and match to noun phrases</li> <li>2. Assessment essay question: How did Europe change between 1914 and 1918?</li> </ol>
<p><u>KQ4 - How did the Allies secure victory?</u></p> <p>1917 and the naval blockade – German U-Boats – The sinking of <i>RMS Lusitania</i> – the American policy of isolationism - America in, Russia out – General Von Ludendorff - the Hundred Days Offensive – armistice - the legacy of the First World War – the end of Austria-Hungarian empire</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Whole class discussion:</li> <li>2. Rebuttal tennis: the Germans were solely to blame for starting WW1</li> <li>3. Collective writing of essay question</li> </ol>
<p><u>KQ5 - How did women achieve suffrage?</u></p> <p>The life of women pre-1914 – popular opinion regarding votes for women – the campaigns for women’s suffrage – property rights – Suffragists – Suffragettes – hunger strike – wartime and victory - Representation of the People Act 1918 – Equal Franchise Act 1928.</p>		<p>Geography: the geographical location of the Triple Alliance and the Triple Alliance, the effectiveness of the British naval blockade in the North Atlantic</p> <p>DT: the construction of a trench</p>
<p>HALF TERM 2: The Rise of Dictators</p> <p>What <i>caused</i> the rise of totalitarianism in Europe?</p> <p><u>KQ6 - Why was there a revolution in Russia?</u></p> <p>the German philosopher and economist Karl Marx – <i>Das Kapital</i> - the impact of capitalism on equality – the role of the proletariat – Marxist theory – the Communist Manifesto – the bourgeoisie – the February Revolution – the Bolsheviks – the October Revolution</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reading sheets</li> <li>2. Knowledge organisers</li> <li>3. Contemporary sources</li> <li>4. Interpretations</li> </ol>
<p><u>KQ7 - How did the USSR take control?</u></p> <p>The Russian Civil War – the Red Army – the struggle for leadership following Lenin’s death – Stalin’s Russia – totalitarianism - Paranoia and terror – the NKVD - Trotsky in exile</p> <p><u>KQ8 - How did Hitler come to power?</u></p> <p>The Treaty of Versailles – the Weimar Republic – anti-Semitism – the Nazi party – the fascist movement – the ‘Beer Hall’ Putsch – Mein Kampf – Economic collapse following the Great Depression – Hitler’s rise to power</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Continue writing Revolution sentence strategies; fragments, scrambled sentences, four sentence types, <i>because, but, so</i>. Complete sentences using subordinating conjunctions, identify appositives and match to noun phrases</li> <li>2. Essay question: What caused the rise of totalitarianism in Europe?</li> </ol>
<p><u>KQ9 - What was life like in Nazi Germany?</u></p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Draw a line: to what extent do you agree that the weakness of the Weimar Government help the rise of Hitler?</li> <li>2. Turn and talk: why would Marx’s writing appeal to working class Russians?</li> <li>3. Collective writing of essay question</li> </ol>



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<p>The Nazi takeover – Hitler becoming Fuhrer – the Third Reich – Jews in the Third Reich – the ‘Aryan Race’ – the Nuremberg Laws – the SS and violent persecution – concentration camps – pogroms – Kristallnacht – the killing of the disabled</p> <p><u>KQ10 - How did WW2 start?</u></p> <p>Hitler’s <i>Lebensraum</i> – rearmament programmes – the stationing of troops in the Rhineland – the policy of appeasement – the creation of the Axis powers – the Spanish Civil War – the expansion of the Third Reich using territorial annexations such as <i>Anschluss</i> – the Munich Agreement – the Nazi-Soviet Non-aggression Pact – the invasion of Poland</p>		<p>English: political speech writing, looking at the effectiveness of the <i>Communist Manifesto</i> and <i>Mein Kampf</i></p> <p>Science: the concept and morality of eugenics</p>
<p>HALF TERM 3: The Second World War</p> <p><i>Describe</i> how the war in Europe was fought</p> <p><u>KQ11 - How was the war in Europe fought?</u></p> <p>Axis domination – <i>Blitzkrieg</i> – the fall of France – Dunkirk – the Vichy government of France – The Battle of Britain, the RAF v. the Luftwaffe – the Nazi-Soviet war – Operation Barbarossa – North Africa – The Soviet death toll</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reading sheets</li> <li>2. Knowledge organisers</li> <li>3. Contemporary sources</li> <li>4. Interpretations</li> </ol>
<p><u>KQ12 - What was life like on the Home Front?</u></p> <p>Churchill as Prime Minister – Churchill’s speeches – The Blitz – Total War – evacuation – the Beveridge Report – women’s economic emancipation</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Continue previous writing revolution activities</li> <li>2. Summarizing (three ways)</li> <li>3. Essay question: Describe how the war in Europe was fought</li> </ol>
<p><u>KQ13 - How did the Holocaust begin?</u></p> <p>Shoah – the killing of Jews on the Eastern Front – Einsatzgruppen – the Wannsee Conference – the death camps – the Gestapo – life in Auschwitz – Zyklon B – <i>Sonderkommandos</i> – ‘the banality of evil’</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Talking bursts: How did warfare change between WW1 and WW2?</li> <li>2. Whole class discussion: should Bomber Harris’s statue be taken down</li> <li>3. Collective writing of essay question</li> </ol>
<p><u>KQ14 - How was the war fought in Asia?</u></p> <p>Japanese conquests in China – Guomindang (GMD) – annexation of Manchuria – the ‘Rape of Nanjing’ - the attack on Pearl Harbour – The war in the Pacific – the Battle of Midway</p> <p><u>KQ15 - How did the war end?</u></p> <p>The Battle of Stalingrad – The area bombing of Germany – D-Day – the defeat of Germany – Operation Overlord – breaking Enigma and Bletchley Park – The defeat of Japan – the Manhattan Project</p>		<p>RS: the fundamentals of the Jewish faith</p> <p>Geography: the global effect of the war, the geographical spread of conflict</p> <p>DT: the qualities of a propaganda poster; colour, spacing, drawing techniques, typography</p> <p>English: the treatment of Jews and the Diary of Anne Frank</p>
<p>HALF TERM 4: Decolonisation</p> <p>Are the historical <i>interpretations</i> of the end of the British empire accurate?</p> <p><u>KQ16 - What were the consequences of decolonization: India?</u></p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reading sheets</li> <li>2. Knowledge organisers</li> <li>3. Contemporary sources</li> <li>4. Interpretations</li> </ol>
<p>The weakening of European colonial powers – the rise of Indian Nationalism and the Indian National Congress – the Amritsar massacre – Gandhi and his campaign of civil disobedience – ‘Quit India’ campaign – partition of India and Indian Independence</p> <p><u>KQ17 - What were the consequences of decolonization: The Middle East?</u></p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Continue previous writing revolution activities.</li> <li>2. Multiple-paragraph outlines</li> <li>3. Essay question: Are the historical interpretations of the end of the British empire accurate?</li> </ol>
<p>The fall of the Ottoman Empire – the Arab Revolt against Ottoman Rule – the Sykes-Picot agreement – the problem of Palestine – Zionism – the Balfour Declaration – the new kingdom of Saudi Arabia – British withdrawal</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Whole class discussion: did Britain have a positive impact on India?</li> <li>2. Thought stems: an Irish historian may have a different view of the Troubles than an English historian because...</li> <li>3. Collective writing of essay question</li> </ol>



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<p><u>KQ18 - What were the consequences of decolonization: Africa?</u> The Suez Crisis – the US response – African independence movements – the Mau Mau revolt – Pan-Africanism – the establishment of the Commonwealth of Nations</p> <p><u>KQ19 - What was life like in The Troubles?</u> The Irish Republican movement – Ulster and Unionists – Lady Constance Markiewicz – the partition of Ireland – the Easter Rising – Sinn Fein – the Black and Tans – the Irish Republican Army – the ‘Troubles’ in Ireland – Bloody Sunday – assassination attempts - the Good Friday Agreement of 1998</p> <p><u>KQ20 - Why was Vietnam so important?</u> European influence in Indochina – the first Indochina war between the Viet Minh and France – Ho Chi Minh – the Vietnam war – the Viet Cong – chemical warfare – the massacre at My Lai</p>		<p>RS: the fundamental differences between Catholicism and Protestantism Judaism and Zionism The central message of Hinduism and its relation to passive resistance Geography: the geographical importance of Africa to European powers</p>
<p>HALF TERM 5: Civil Rights in America What is the <i>significance</i> of the civil rights movement in America?</p> <p><u>KQ21 - Why did the American Civil war happen?</u> The division between North and South regarding slavery – Harriet Tubman – ‘a house divided’ – the rise of Abraham Lincoln – North Carolina’s secession from the Union – the formation of the Confederate States of America – the Civil War – the Emancipation Proclamation – the Gettysburg Address</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reading sheets</li> <li>2. Knowledge organisers</li> <li>3. Contemporary sources</li> <li>4. Interpretations</li> </ol>
<p><u>KQ22 - How was the ‘Deep South’ segregated?</u> The Jim Crow South – segregation of black Americans – <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> (1896) - prison labour and chain gangs – lynching and terror – the Klu Klux Klan – the murder of Emmett Till</p> <p><u>KQ23 - How did the Civil Rights movement begin?</u> The initial challenges of segregation – <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> (1954) – the Montgomery Bus Boycott and Martin Luther King – the Little Rock school’s crisis and the response of the federal government – black American musicians – civil disobedience campaigns</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Continue previous writing revolution activities</li> <li>2. Multiple-paragraph outlines</li> <li>3. Essay question: What is the significance of the civil rights movement in America?</li> </ol>
<p><u>KQ24 - What victories did the Civil Rights movement enjoy?</u> The Freedom Riders, MLK’s letter from Birmingham City Jail – the march from Birmingham to Washington – LBJ and the passing of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the 1965 Voting Rights Act</p> <p><u>KQ25 - What else was left to do?</u> The USA as a radicalised nation – Malcom X – the Watts riots – the Black Power movement – the formation of the Black Panthers – Richard Nixon’s ‘Southern strategy’</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Talking bursts: how did America gain a large black population?</li> <li>2. Turn and talk: how is Gandhi similar to Martin Luther King?</li> <li>3: Collective writing of essay question</li> </ol>
<p><u>KQ26 - Why did the Cold War begin?</u> The rise of the post-war superpowers – the beginning of the Cold War – the establishment of NATO – the Cold War in Europe – Russian satellite states – the policy of containment – the Truman Doctrine – Churchill’s ‘Iron Curtain’ speech – the Berlin Blockade – the Marshall Plan</p> <p><u>KQ27 - What were the crises of the Cold War?</u></p>		<p>Music: the influence of Black Americans on contemporary American music English: speech writing in relation to the Gettysburg Address</p>
<p>HALF TERM 6: The Cold War What can historical <i>sources</i> tell us about the Cold War?</p> <p><u>KQ26 - Why did the Cold War begin?</u> The rise of the post-war superpowers – the beginning of the Cold War – the establishment of NATO – the Cold War in Europe – Russian satellite states – the policy of containment – the Truman Doctrine – Churchill’s ‘Iron Curtain’ speech – the Berlin Blockade – the Marshall Plan</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reading sheets</li> <li>2. Knowledge organisers</li> <li>3. Contemporary sources</li> <li>4. Interpretations</li> </ol>
<p><u>KQ27 - What were the crises of the Cold War?</u></p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Continue previous writing revolution activities</li> <li>2. Multiple-paragraph outlines</li> <li>3. Essay question: What can historical sources tell us about the Cold War?</li> </ol>



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<p>The Berlin Blockade and the Berlin airlift – the Berlin Wall – The Korean War</p> <p><u>KQ28 - What made Nuclear weapons effective?</u></p> <p>The dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki – the nuclear threat – the race to arm – the deterrent effect and mutually assured destruction (MAD) – the Cuban Missile Crisis – the period of détente – the catastrophe at Chernobyl</p>		<p>1. Rebuttal tennis: the dropping of atomic bombs on Japan were necessary to end the war</p> <p>2. Draw a line: the end of communism was inevitable</p> <p>3: Collective writing of essay question</p>
<p><u>KQ29 - Why did communism collapse?</u></p> <p>The ideological weariness of Soviet citizens – glasnost and perestroika – the end of the USSR – democracy in eastern Europe – Polish Solidarity movement – the fall of the Berlin Wall</p> <p><u>KQ30 - How did Europe unite?</u></p> <p>The European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) – the Schuman Plan – The establishment of the European Economic Community – the Treaty of Rome – the establishment of the European Union (EU)- the Maastricht Treaty – the Euro – ‘Euroscepticism’ and Brexit.</p>		<p>Maths: probabilities of the West and East engaging in mutually assured destruction (MAD)</p> <p>Science: the workings of an atomic bomb</p>

### Key Words

<p>HALF TERM 1: The First World War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archduke Franz Ferdinand</li> <li>• Armistice</li> <li>• Artillery</li> <li>• Austria—Hungary</li> <li>• Balance of power</li> <li>• Balkans</li> <li>• Black Hand</li> <li>• Blockade</li> <li>• Douglas Haig</li> <li>• Emmeline Pankhurst</li> <li>• Erich von Ludendorff</li> <li>• Equal Franchise Act</li> <li>• Gavrilo Princip</li> <li>• Great War</li> <li>• Hundred Days Offensive</li> <li>• Hunger strike</li> <li>• Isolationism</li> <li>• Kaiser Wilhelm II</li> <li>• <i>Lusitania</i></li> <li>• Millicent Fawcett</li> <li>• No Man’s land</li> <li>• Otto Van Bismarck</li> <li>• Representation of the People Act</li> <li>• Schlieffen Plan</li> <li>• Somme (Battle of the)</li> <li>• Suffrage</li> <li>• Suffragettes</li> <li>• Suffragists</li> <li>• Trench warfare</li> <li>• Triple Alliance</li> <li>• Triple Entente</li> <li>• U-boat</li> <li>• Verdun (Battle of)</li> </ul>	<p>HALF TERM 2: The Rise of Dictators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adolf Hitler</li> <li>• Annex</li> <li>• <i>Anschluss</i></li> <li>• Anti-Semitism</li> <li>• Appeasement</li> <li>• Aryan Race</li> <li>• Axis</li> <li>• ‘Beer Hall’ Putsch</li> <li>• Benito Mussolini</li> <li>• Bolsheviks</li> <li>• Bourgeoise</li> <li>• Capitalism</li> <li>• Communism</li> <li>• <i>Communist Manifesto</i></li> <li>• Concentration camp</li> <li>• <i>Das Kapital</i></li> <li>• Demagogue</li> <li>• Fascism</li> <li>• Fransisco Franco</li> <li>• Fuhrer</li> <li>• Great Depression</li> <li>• Josef Stalin</li> <li>• Leon Trotsky</li> <li>• Karl Marx</li> <li>• <i>Kristallnacht</i></li> <li>• <i>Mein Kampf</i></li> <li>• Munich Agreement</li> <li>• Nazis</li> <li>• Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact</li> <li>• Neville Chamberlain</li> <li>• Nuremberg Laws</li> <li>• Pogrom</li> <li>• Proletariat</li> </ul>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• War of attrition</li> <li>• Western Front</li> <li>• Woodrow Wilson</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provisional Government</li> <li>• Red Army</li> <li>• Rhineland</li> <li>• Soviet</li> <li>• SS (Schutzstaffel)</li> <li>• Third Reich</li> <li>• Totalitarianism</li> <li>• Treaty of Versailles</li> <li>• Tsar</li> <li>• USSR</li> <li>• Vladimir Lenin</li> <li>• Weimar Republic</li> </ul>
<p>HALF TERM 3: The Second World War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alan Turing</li> <li>• Area Bombing</li> <li>• Arthur Harris</li> <li>• Auschwitz</li> <li>• Banality of Evil</li> <li>• Battle of Britain</li> <li>• Beveridge Report</li> <li>• Bletchley Park</li> <li>• Blitz</li> <li>• <i>Blitzkrieg</i></li> <li>• Chiang Kai-Shek</li> <li>• Clement Attlee</li> <li>• D-Day</li> <li>• Dunkirk</li> <li>• Dwight D. Eisenhower</li> <li>• <i>Einsatzgruppen</i></li> <li>• Enigma</li> <li>• Franklin D. Roosevelt</li> <li>• Gestapo</li> <li>• Guomindang (GMD)</li> <li>• Hannah Arendt</li> <li>• Holocaust</li> <li>• Luftwaffe</li> <li>• Manchuria</li> <li>• Manhattan Project</li> <li>• Midway (Battle of)</li> <li>• Operation Barbarossa</li> <li>• Operation Overlord</li> <li>• Pearl Harbor</li> <li>• Puppet State</li> <li>• Radar</li> <li>• RAF</li> <li>• Stalingrad (Battle of)</li> <li>• Total War</li> <li>• Vichy France</li> <li>• Wannsee Conference</li> <li>• Winston Churchill</li> </ul>	<p>HALF TERM 4: Decolonisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abdulaziz</li> <li>• Amritsar Massacre</li> <li>• Arab Revolt</li> <li>• Anthony Eden</li> <li>• Balfour Declaration</li> <li>• Black and Tans</li> <li>• Bloody Sunday</li> <li>• Civil disobedience</li> <li>• Commonwealth of Nations</li> <li>• Congress Party</li> <li>• Dien Bien Phu</li> <li>• Easter Rising</li> <li>• Gamal Abdel Nasser</li> <li>• Good Friday Agreement</li> <li>• Ho Chi Min</li> <li>• House of Saud</li> <li>• Hussein bin Ali</li> <li>• Indochina</li> <li>• Irish Republican Army (IRA)</li> <li>• Mau Mau revolt</li> <li>• Michael Collins</li> <li>• Mohandas Gandhi</li> <li>• My Lai massacre</li> <li>• Nationalise</li> <li>• Ottoman Empire</li> <li>• Pan-Africanism</li> <li>• Partition</li> <li>• Quit India</li> <li>• Raj</li> <li>• Republicans</li> <li>• Sinn Fein</li> <li>• Sykes-Picot Agreement</li> <li>• Troubles</li> <li>• Ulster</li> <li>• Unionists</li> <li>• Viceroy</li> <li>• Viet Cong</li> <li>• Viet Minh</li> <li>• Vo Nguyen Giap</li> <li>• Zionism</li> </ul>



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## HALF TERM 5: Civil Rights in America

- Abraham Lincoln
- Black Panthers
- Black Power
- *Brown v. Board of Education*
- Civil Rights Act
- Confederacy
- Democrats
- Emancipation Proclamation
- Emmet Hill
- Federal Proclamation
- Freedom Riders
- Gettysburg Address
- Integration
- Jim Crow laws
- Ku Klux Klan (KKK)
- *Letter from Birmingham City Jail*
- Lynching
- Lyndon B. Johnson
- Malcolm X
- Martin Luther King Jr.
- Montgomery bus boycott
- Registration to vote
- Republicans
- Richard Nixon
- Rosa Parks
- Secede
- Segregation
- Sit-ins
- Southern strategy
- Supreme Court
- Thurgood Marshall
- Underground Railroad
- Voting Rights Act
- Watts riots

## HALF TERM 6: The Cold War

- Berlin Airlift
- Berlin blockade
- Berlin Wall
- Boris Yeltsin
- Brexit
- Buffer zone
- Chernobyl
- Containment
- Détente
- Deterrent
- ECSC
- EEC
- EU
- Euro
- Eurosceptic
- *Glasnost*
- Harry S. Truman
- Iron Curtain
- Jean Monnet
- John F. Kennedy
- Kim Il-Sung
- Maastricht Treaty
- Marshall Plan
- Mikhail Gorbachev
- Mutually assured destruction
- NATO
- Nikita Khrushchev
- *Perestroika*
- Proxy war
- Satellite states
- Schuman Plan
- Solidarity
- Stasi
- Superpower
- Treaty of Rome
- Truman Doctrine